

October 21, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

26841

inspiration, recreation, and scientific study, the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter referred to as "the Secretary") is authorized to establish an area to be known as the Redwood National Park within that portion of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, California, which is particularly described in subsection (b).

(b) The area referred to in subsection (a) (hereinafter referred to as "the park") is the area enclosed within the following boundary:

Beginning at the point approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the mouth of the Klamath River which is the Triangulation Point Williams (51; section 8, T. 13 N., R. 1 E., unsurveyed);

Thence east one-quarter mile;

Thence due south to the summit of Flint Ridge;

Thence south and southeasterly along the hydrologic divide between Richardson Creek and the ocean to a point one-eighth of a mile north of the portion of Highway 101 which runs northeasterly to the town of Klamath;

Thence northeasterly paralleling said highway at a distance set back from the highway of one-eighth of a mile to a point one-eighth of a mile from the Klamath River;

Thence southeasterly across said highway at right angles to a point one-eighth of a mile on the opposite side of the road;

Thence southwesterly paralleling said highway at a distance set back from the highway of one-eighth of a mile to a point where the highway turns southerly; Thence southerly paralleling said highway to the east at a distance set back from the highway of one-quarter of a mile to the northern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park;

Thence along the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park to the southwestern corner of section 33, T. 13 N., R. 1 E. (unsurveyed);

Thence south one-eighth of a mile;

Thence east one-quarter of a mile;

Thence south one-eighth of a mile;

Thence east one-half mile;

Thence south one-quarter of a mile to the boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park;

Thence southerly along the boundary of said park to a point opposite the head of the East Fork of Brown Creek;

Thence southeasterly paralleling on the east the road, which runs along the divide between Prairie Creek and the Klamath River, but set back from the centerline a distance of 100 yards as measured on the ground surface, to a point where the road leaves the crest of the divide near the head of Surpur Creek;

Thence southeasterly paralleling the divide between Surpur Creek and Lost Man Creek, at a distance 100 yards east of the divide as measured on the ground surface, to a point of juncture with Holter Ridge (which divides Tectah Creek and Lost Man Creek);

Thence southwesterly paralleling the crest of Holter Ridge, at a distance 100 yards east of the ridge as measured on the ground surface, to a point of juncture with the Bald Hills Road;

Thence paralleling the Bald Hills Road, at a distance 100 yards east of the centerline of the road, to the spur road leading to Coyote Peak and beyond (sec. 29, T. 9 N., R. 3 E., unsurveyed);

Thence southerly and later westerly paralleling that road, but set back a distance of 100 yards to the east as measured on the ground surface, out Arbor Camp Ridge to Hooker Triangulation Point (3139);

Thence southwesterly to the north (or east) bank of Redwood Creek;

Thence one mile downstream along the mean high waterline of that bank of Redwood Creek;

Thence one and a quarter miles due west;

Thence southwesterly paralleling the hydrological divide between Devils Creek and Panther Creek, at a distance 100 yards south-east of the divide as measured on the ground surface, to the road along the divide between Redwood Creek and Maple Creek;

Thence northwesterly paralleling the road, which runs near the divide between Redwood Creek and Maple Creek, but along a line 100 yards southwest of the centerline of the road, as measured on the ground surface, to a point at the head of Pitcher Creek;

Thence due north to the summit of Peak 2745 (south of Rodgers Peak);

Thence generally northerly, 100 yards west and southwest as measured on the ground surface of the hydrological divide between the drainages flowing into Redwood Creek and those flowing directly into the ocean, to Stone Triangulation Point (1070, southwest corner of sec. 8, T. 10 N., R. 1 E., unsurveyed);

Thence generally in a northerly direction paralleling the road, running north to Highway 101 from Stone, but 100 yards generally to the west, as measured on the ground surface, for approximately one mile to a point one-half mile south of Highway 101;

Thence east one mile;

Thence northeast one mile;

Thence due north for approximately one mile to a point of junction with Highway 101 where the Bald Hills Road begins;

Thence two and one quarter miles due west to a point immediately north of Hufford Triangulation Point (415);

Thence south to the summit of Hufford Triangulation Point;

Thence southwesterly to the summit of Orick Triangulation Point;

Thence south to the north bank of Redwood Creek;

Thence southerly and westerly along the mean high water line of said Creek to its mouth;

Thence northerly along the mean low tide line of the ocean to a point due west of the point of beginning;

Thence due east to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. (a) As rapidly as funds become available for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise, the land, waters, and other property, and improvements thereon and any interests therein, within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act: *Provided*, That no property which has been improved and in use for residential purposes or for commercial resort purposes, for at least two years prior to the enactment of this Act, shall be subject to condemnation if the property continues to be so used and conforms to zoning bylaws established by the county in which the property is situated. Zoning bylaws must conform to standards set by the Secretary for this proviso to apply. Such standards shall be designed: (1) to permit only such minor property improvements as are compatible with the purposes of the park; (2) to promote the purposes of the park by establishing acreage limits, frontage and setback requirements, and procedures for public notice of zoning, variance, and exceptions.

(b) No private property within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act which is used for residential or resort purposes shall be acquired by condemnation for one year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of sections of this Act.

(d) In exercising his authority to acquire property in accordance with the provisions

of this section, the Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by the sections of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

(e) When the Secretary determines that lands and water or interests therein have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantity to provide an administrative unit, he shall declare the establishment of the Redwood National Park by publication of notice in the Federal Register.

(f) The Secretary is also authorized to define and acquire, by purchase, donation, or otherwise, easements on lands within any watersheds tributary to the park for the purpose of regulating land treatment practices thereon to improve the supply, quality, and reliability of water in the park and to protect the park from flooding, channel erosion, and gravel movement.

(g) Furthermore, the Secretary is authorized to define and acquire, by purchase, donation, or otherwise, scenic easements near or adjacent to the park boundaries and along Highway 101 north from Patrick's Point State Park to Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

SEC. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the Redwood National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 and the following), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with laws of general application relating to the National Park System as defined by the Act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 496; 16 U.S.C. 1c): *Provided*, That no tolls nor entry fees shall be levied by the National Park Service for public use of and access to Highway 101 and other through roadways within the area described in subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, and nothing herein shall affect the concurrent police jurisdiction of the State of California over such roadways.

SEC. 4. A general advisory board to be known as the "Redwood National Park Advisory Board" is established to advise the Secretary of the Interior on any matters relating to the management of the park, including standards for regulations relating to zoning. The Advisory Board shall be composed of five residents of the State of California, two of whom shall be residents of the counties in which the park is situated. The Governor of the State of California shall appoint these two members of the Board, and the Secretary shall appoint the remainder. The Board shall meet not less than twice yearly upon the call of the member designated as Chairman by the Secretary, or additionally upon request of the Secretary.

SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, except that no more than \$100 million shall be appropriated to pay for the acquisition of land, waters, and improvements thereon and interests therein, and incidental costs relating thereto, by the United States acting alone: *Provided*, That additional sums not to exceed \$50 million are authorized to be appropriated as matching funds for the acquisition of land, and interests therein, to the extent of the value of sums or property which non-Federal sources donate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL IN THE UNITED NATIONS ON ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. FARBERSTEIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I note with regret that the United Nations yesterday disapproved by a vote of 82 to 12, an American proposal to write a specific condemnation of anti-Semitism into the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, I am not one to praise American diplomatic policy indiscriminately. As a Member of Congress, I feel it is my responsibility to maintain a position of detachment in dealing with the administration. My criticism, I feel, must therefore add weight to my praise. I think you will recognize that my commendation of the U.S. position has been carefully evaluated and is deeply held.

The United States took a courageous stand in seeking to condemn anti-Semitism. It is fine to speak in general terms of ending racial injustice, but the terrible tragedy of what occurred in Nazi Germany during our lifetime gives a special poignancy to dealing specifically, as the Catholic Church has recently done, with anti-Semitic hatred. The United States sought to condemn this heinous form of discrimination in no uncertain terms. What the United Nations did in response, is not, of course, to be interpreted as acquiescent in the practice of anti-Semitism. Far from it. But I believe, none the less, that the opponents of the United States proposal, whatever their motives, were mistaken in voting the way they did.

I would like to express my appreciation to the countries that joined the United States to vote in favor of the anti-Semitism amendment. They were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

I fail to understand why Greece, our friend and ally, joined with Communist Hungary to spearhead the opposition to the anti-Semitism amendment. We knew last week that the Communist countries would vote against it in order to acquire some cheap political profit in the Arab countries. I am sorry so many friendly countries chose, for reasons best known to them, to abet the leadership that Moscow provided against the humane American position.

Once again, I commend the Johnson administration, the State Department, and Ambassador Goldberg for their enlightened stand, and I hope that the matter will not here die. I look forward to another day when the United Nations will see this question with clearer vision.

HLINKA SILVER AWARD BESTOWED UPON ABBOT KOJIS

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Right Reverend Theodore Kojis, OSB, Abbot of St. Andrew's Benedictine Abbey, in Cleveland, has been named to receive the Hlinka Silver Award for his outstanding work in behalf of the Slovak nation's struggle for religious freedom

and self-government. This is a highly prized award. Americans of Slovak descent from Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York will gather in Cleveland on October 23 at a testimonial banquet honoring Abbot Kojis.

This award is named in memory of the great Msgr. Andrew Hlinka, who, at the turn of this century, championed the Slovak cause of freedom and self-government. It was Monsignor Hlinka, who founded the Slovak People's Party and encouraged the Slovaks to strive for national recognition. Slovakia had long been submerged by foreign rule, but the spirit of the nation was preserved by the inspiring work of dedicated men.

Monsignor Hlinka rose to prominence in Europe as a leading advocate of self-government for Slovakia and all the other nations of Central-East Europe. The Wilsonian principle of self-determination provided a powerful stimulant to his work and for the cause of the Slovak people. It was in that spirit that he journeyed to Paris in 1919 when the hope of seeing President Wilson to plead the case of his people.

While Monsignor Hlinka's hopes were not realized, his dedication and determination left an indelible mark on the life of the Slovak nation. The Hlinka Silver Award is a memorial to the Slovak love of freedom and the determination of her people to win full and unfettered recognition as a nation.

Abbot Kojis is a worthy recipient of this prized award. He has devoted a lifetime of work in support of the cause of justice for the Slovak nation. He has been a source of hope and encouragement that the long-delayed freedom and self-government of Slovakia will soon become a reality.

Only five Americans have won this coveted award during the 41 years it has been bestowed upon outstanding leaders. Cleveland is proud of Abbot Kojis and the three other Clevelanders who have won it in past years—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis Dubosh, John Sabol, and the late Philip Hrobak.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM—REDSKIN CONTRACT: A DRAIN ON THE TAXPAYERS

(Mr. HARSHA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, relative to my duties and responsibilities as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I have for some time been concerned about the serious situation presented by the deficit operation of the District of Columbia Stadium ever since its construction was finished. In the last 2 fiscal years, the stadium has operated at a total cash deficit of more than one and one-quarter million dollars—a cash deficit made up out of the revenues or borrowing of the District of Columbia government. These deficits have been solely in connection with the operation of the stadium and the servicing of the debt without any payments toward retiring that debt.

The District of Columbia's own bud-

getary difficulties are well known to you and my colleagues in the House and to all thoughtful citizens of this community. The burden which these cash deficits have added to the otherwise desperate situation of the District of Columbia is indeed intolerable. When I first investigated this matter, I was indeed dismayed to learn that during the fall of the year, when so many of our citizens are interested in watching high school, college and professional football games, the District of Columbia Stadium stands empty on most Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. I was interested, however, to learn that some attempt—however belated—is being made to bring in more college games which will increase the stadium's revenues somewhat.

But the fact of the matter, Mr. Speaker, is that the greatest potential source of revenue for the stadium in the fall months is from professional football. However, ever since it was opened, the stadium has been used for only seven regularly scheduled professional football games plus one exhibition game in each year.

Why is this, Mr. Speaker? It may be difficult to believe, but this situation results from the fact that the District of Columbia Armory Board—a public body which now includes Walter N. Tobriner, president of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners—entered into a contract with the owners of the Washington Redskins professional team which provided that the Redskins, and the Redskins alone, have the right to play professional football in the District of Columbia Stadium.

When this was called to my attention, I addressed a letter to Mr. Walter N. Tobriner on August 25, 1965. I noted that the present contractual arrangements present an intolerable situation which must be remedied and I asked Mr. Tobriner to advise me as to the steps which the Armory Board intended to take to eliminate the grant of exclusive professional football rights to the Redskins.

Mr. Tobriner's response to me indicated a timid and hesitant reluctance to face the matter. Despite the serious financial burdens facing the Board of Commissioners and the taxpayers, he said that the Armory Board had been advised that the exclusive provisions in the contract were "prima facie valid" and accordingly without the consent of the Redskins the Board was in no position to lease the stadium to another football team without seriously risking a breach of its agreement and substantial damages. His sole suggestion for solving the matter was for representatives of another professional football team to negotiate separately with the Redskins in an effort to have them voluntarily waive this restriction.

Since my letter to Mr. Tobriner, Mr. Speaker, the Solicitor of the Department of Interior has written to the Secretary of the Department of Interior an opinion in which he has stated that this restrictive covenant "violates the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act." It thus appears that the Armory Board is, in effect, aiding and abetting a violation of the laws of this country by